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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Truce Negotiations

Reds Offer POW Accords. Korean truce negotiations took their first new turn since December when the Communists offered Mar. 28-30 to exchange sick & wounded prisoners immediately, as proposed by the UN, and to postpone the return of POWs who did not want to go home.

These were among new moves made by Soviet-bloc states the past week in their so-called "peace offensive" following Joseph Stalin's death. The Russians issued another call for Big 4 talks on Germany, compromised on the choice of a new UN Secretary General and gave 8 American press & radio executives permission to visit Moscow.

The USSR indorsed Apr. 1 the Korean offers made by Red China & North Korea, urged that the U.S. accept them.

Many delegates at the UN in New York expressed belief Mar. 30 that the Reds had tacitly given in on the only issue unsettled in the Korean truce conference: UN insistence, championed by the U.S., that no POWs should be sent back to Communist territory against their will. The American attitude was more cautious. Press Officer Lincoln White of the State Dept. said the department welcomed any "constructive proposals" by the Reds that would lead to a solution of the POW dispute and clear the way to a full armistice agreement. But he implied that U.S. leaders were still watching for conclusive signs that the Reds wanted to end the fighting and would not disrupt peace hopes by raising new issues. White also challenged Apr. 1 the Reds' right to claim the "initiative" in seeking peace. He said they only appeared to be "coming around" to acceptance of "what we have been arguing for years." "It is very encouraging," he declared, but he could not "see how that is Russian initiative."

Details of the Communist offers on Korea:

● *Ailing Prisoners*—In a letter delivered Mar. 28 through liaison delegations in Panmunjon, the Communists accepted a proposal made Feb. 22 by Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, that sick & injured prisoners be exchanged before an armistice was reached. Kim Il Sung, North Korean Premier & Army Supreme Commander, & Gen. Peng Teh-huai, commander of Red Chinese "People's Volunteers" in Korea, wrote Clark that they agreed "fully" to his plan to "apply the provisions of the Geneva Convention to sick & injured prisoners of war" held by both sides.[1]

The Red commanders also said an exchange of ailing prisoners during hostilities "should be made to lead to the smooth settlement of the entire question of prisoners of war, thereby achieving an armistice in Korea." They asked that the main truce delegations "immediately resume the negotiations in Panmunjom." (The UN truce team headed by Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison of the U.S. declared an indefinite recess in the meetings Oct. 8. The Allies had refused since then to resume the talks until the Reds advanced a "constructive" alternative to 3 rejected UN plans for voluntary repatriation of prisoners.)[2]

The U.S. State Dept. said Mar. 28 that the Communist letter represented "unconditional acceptance" of Clark's proposal for an exchange of sick & wounded and that arrangements could be completed through liaison officers. It asserted that the pre-truce exchange of disabled prisoners was "an entirely separate question" from resumption of the main armistice conference. State Secy. John Foster Dulles expressed hope that the exchange could be carried out "promptly" to "provide relief to those who suffer and to their anxious relatives & friends." Senate Republican leader Robert A. Taft summarized majority sentiment in Congress when he said the Red offer was "a good sign" but he would not resume meetings between the main truce teams "unless I thought before hand that we could practically settle it. I'd want advance assurances that certain basic issues were settled."[3]

● *Voluntary Repatriation*—Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai of Red China issued Mar. 30 the new Communist offer on a settlement of the main dispute over repatriation of prisoners. His plan: exchange all "who insist on repatriation" as soon as a truce took effect and "hand over the remaining prisoners of war to a neutral state so as to insure a just solution to the question of their repatriation." Chou, recently returned from conferences in Moscow following Stalin's funeral, seemed to imply that the Reds were now willing to accept a truce without first being assured that all Red POWs would be sent home. He said: The Chinese & Korean Reds "continue to hold that a reasonable solution can only lie in the release & repatriation of war prisoners without delay after the cessation of hostilities in accordance with the stipulations of the 1949 Geneva Convention." "However, in view of the fact that the differences . . . on this question now constitute the only obstacle (to) an armistice in Korea, and in order to satisfy the desire of the people of the world for peace," the Reds were "prepared to take steps to eliminate the differences on this question . . ." UN officials said Chou's new plan sounded similar to Allied proposals the Reds had rejected last fall (see explanations next page) but U.S. spokesmen said it needed clarification

1—see p. 58C; Vol. XII, 245K 2—see p. 98A; Vol. XII, 402K, 314A-B 3—see p. 76C 4—see pp. 98L-N, 34B (Also consult Index Sections in this and previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons and subjects mentioned this week.)

Week's Highlights in Red 'Peace Drive'

Red China proposed Korean truce with "neutral" country as custodian of disputed war prisoners; Reds accepted UN bid for exchange of sick & wounded.
Reds compromised on Swede as UN Secy. Gen.
Russian chief in Berlin urged Big 4 talks on Germany.

Other Wor'd News. *French Premier ended Washington talks with more U.S. support in Indo-China; Reds were warned against attacking Southeast Asia during Korean truce.*
Russia declared amnesty for short-term prisoners.
Mau Mau terrorists massacred 150 natives in Kenya.

United States. *McCarthy clashed with Eisenhower Admin. over deal with Greek shippers to curb Red trade.*
Senate confirmed Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia.
GOP Chrmn. Roberts quit over Kansas scandal.
Eisenhower asked study of state-federal tax conflicts.
Merl Young convicted of perjury in RFC case.
Einstein published new Unified Field formula.
21 killed in 3-train N.Y. Central wreck in Ohio.
Died: athlete Jim Thorpe.

BIDAULT: WESTERN VICTORY. French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault, speaking in New York Apr. 1, said the Reds' peace move in Korea was the "first consequence" of the free world's program of resistance to Communist aggression. He said the offer must be given thorough consideration but might be a Communist tactical maneuver, not the sign of a basic change in their sentiment. He cautioned the West to maintain its defense program, saying: "To keep one's umbrella open during a break in the storm never offended the sun."[4]

Old & New Korean Truce Plans

These plans for repatriation of Korean war prisoners were rejected by the Communists last fall:

¶Alternate UN proposals in the truce conference Sept. 28 that (1) POWs be screened in a demilitarized zone by the Red Cross or a joint Red Cross-UN-Communist commission and sent to the side of their choice; (2) prisoners who wanted to go home at once be exchanged immediately after a cease-fire; others would be screened by a mutually agreed military agency, sent to the side of their choice; (3) all POWs be released in a neutral zone and allowed to go where they wished.[1]

¶An Indian plan, approved by the UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 3, for a commission of 4 neutral UN countries to handle exchanges of prisoners and neither "prevent" nor "effect" the return of a POW to his homeland. A full Korean truce conference would have taken up the cases of prisoners unrepatriated after 90 days. The Reds held out for a Russian plan calling for an immediate cease-fire, an 11-nation commission on prisoners & unification of Korea, forced return of POWs if necessary.[2]

The new Chinese Red proposal Mar. 30 called for all willing prisoners to be exchanged immediately after a truce. Others would be held by "a neutral state" pending a "just solution" of their status.

A Mexican proposal Sept. 9 never acted upon by either side called for anti-Red prisoners to be given asylum in UN countries and allowed to work to support themselves. They would have had the right to go home if they changed their minds about repatriation.[3]

—particularly on what sort of nation the Reds would regard as "neutral" and whether the "neutral" country taking over the POWs would decide which ones to repatriate.

Chou's proposal, first broadcast from Peiping Mar. 30, was cabled to New York and received by Pres. Lester B. Pearson of the UN Gen. Assembly Mar. 31. He circulated it among the 60 UN delegations and sent a copy to Gen. Clark in Korea. Meanwhile V. K. Krishna Menon of India, leader of efforts to reach a Korean truce through the Gen. Assembly last fall, asked Mar. 31 that the new Red offer be taken up quickly by the Assembly. (He yielded Apr. 1 to general sentiment that the Assembly should not debate the plan pending Allied-Red liaison meetings in Panmunjom aimed at reviving the truce conference.) Kim Il Sung of North Korea indorsed Chou's statement Mar. 31 and Soviet delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky obtained an agreement in the Steering Com. to cut short the Gen. Assembly's Easter recess by one day (to Monday, Apr. 6, instead of Apr. 7). He said the UN was facing "important & urgent problems." (Scheduled for debate immediately after the Easter recess: a Polish omnibus resolution on world disputes, including Korea.) Vishinsky told newsmen that the Korean situation "is now completely clear" as a result of the new Red offer.

Britain, like the U.S., reserved a final opinion on the new Communist move. The Foreign Office said Mar. 30 the Red offers "appear at first sight to be an encouraging development" but would "require careful study & consultation with other interested governments."[4]

(A sharp drop in "war babies" occurred on the New York stock market Mar. 30 [first day of trading after the Red offers were announced] because of the possibility that peace in Korea would mean changeovers in American industrial production. The industrial average dropped 4.73 points in the widest one-day break since Oct. 1951. Volume of trading [2,740,000 shares] was heaviest since Feb. 2, 1951. The market rallied slightly Apr. 1.)

Clark Replies. Gen. Clark flew to Korea Mar. 30 with U.S. Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens on a trip scheduled before the Reds issued their new offers. However, he went into consultation with UN truce delegate Harrison and sent the Red commanders a reply Mar. 31 on exchange of sick & wounded. He proposed an early meeting of liaison officers to make "detailed arrangements for the exchange of these captured personnel." He said the exchange of ailing POWs need not wait on other issues but "would make more likely a smooth settlement of the entire prisoner-of-war question." "As a 2d order of business," he suggested, the liaison groups could "arrange for a resumption of armistice negotiations." (The Communists suggested in a liaison meeting Apr. 2 that a session be held Apr. 6 to complete details of the exchange of sick & wounded.)[5]

South Koreans Object. A spokesman for the South Korean Govt. said Mar. 31 that the ROK would oppose any UN peace agreement with the Reds unless 5 conditions were met: (1) all countries must abstain from giving any kind of aid to the North Korean Communist regime; (2) the ROK Govt. must have administrative control over both North & South Korea; (3) Chinese armies must leave Korea; (4) Korean Reds must surrender arms; (5) the ROK must be represented in all international conferences on Korean problems.[6]

Molotov Urges Acceptance. Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov issued a statement Apr. 1 declaring Russia's "full solidarity with this noble act" of Red China & North Korea in offering truce terms that "will find ardent support among peoples throughout the world." He said the Soviet Govt. had "confidence that this proposal will be correctly understood by the government of the U.S.A." He also said the UN "could do more as regards an armistice in Korea if it were to include legal representatives (Communists) of China & Korea." However, he made no explicit demand for their admission to the UN.[7]

U.S., France Link Indo-China & Korea. A communiqué Mar. 28 on French Premier René Mayer's 3-day conference in Washington warned Red China against using a Korean truce to mount a new attack in Indo-China. The summary issued by Pres. Eisenhower & Mayer expressed hope for a Korean armistice that "would be a step toward peace." "However," it said, "should the Chinese Communist regime take advantage of such an armistice to pursue aggressive war elsewhere in the Far East, such action would have the most serious consequences for the efforts to bring about peace in the world and would conflict directly with the understanding on which any armistice in Korea would rest." The communiqué declared that the Indo-Chinese & Korean wars were "parts of the same pattern" of Red aggression and could not be won "without full recognition of their interdependence." It said that France would intensify its efforts to defeat the Indo-Chinese rebels and that American experts were studying plans for the U.S. to help with more arms & financial aid. (Reports in Washington said efforts were being made to plan for winning the Indo-Chinese war within 2 years.)

The communiqué also acknowledged American disagreement with France's view that its dispute with Germany over the Saar should be settled before the European Defense Community treaty was ratified. However, the U.S. joined France in indorsing "European status" for the Saar rather than its restoration to Germany. France indorsed tighter restrictions against the movement of strategic materials to Red China. Mayer agreed to defer new requests for American economic aid until the Eisenhower Admin. completed a study of its foreign aid program. The communiqué also said the 2 Govts. had detected no basic relaxation of the Communist threat to free nations and were still convinced that "true peace can be achieved & maintained only by constructive efforts of all free nations."

Mayer visited Ottawa Mar. 29-30, sailed for home Apr. 2 after a 2-day stay in New York.[8]

Clark Visits Indo-China, Formosa. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of UN forces in Korea & U.S. forces in the Far East, returned to Tokio Mar. 26 after a 10-day trip to Indo-China, the Philippines, Hong Kong & Formosa. He said the problems posed by communism in those places & Korea were "all tied together" and Allied measures to deal with them "should be coordinated and I believe they are."

Clark promised in Hanoi Mar. 23 after a 4-day tour of Viet Nam that he would recommend certain U.S. aid to

1—see Vol. XII, p. 309D 2—see Vol. XII, p. 385B-J 3—see Vol. XII, p. 285B 4—see p. 75P-76A 5—see p. 49J 6—see p. 66H 7—see pp. 89F, 75D; Vol. XII, 343D 8—see p. 90D

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Indo-China on a "priority basis." He said he was "highly impressed" by French & Viet Namese forces and observed that they "have the enemy all around them while in Korea we have only one front." He conferred with Chief of State Bao Dai in Saigon Mar. 20 and visited the Red River Delta front southeast of Hanoi Mar. 22. Clark stopped in Formosa Mar. 25-26 while en route to Tokyo and conferred with Chinese Nationalist Pres. Chiang Kai-shek & Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory group. He praised the training, condition & morale of Nationalist troops on Formosa and said they were "a very great military potential . . . to combat or offset present (or) future Communist aggression."[1]

Lull After Mountain Battles. Troops of the U.S. Marine First Division won a battle with Chinese Communists Mar. 26-30 for Vegas Hill, a UN outpost near Bunker Hill on the western front north of Seoul & Munsan. The Reds continued to hold Old Baldy, 25 miles to the northeast, although that hill was subjected to heavy fighter-bomber attacks during the same 5 days. Land fighting diminished Mar. 31-Apr. 1 but UN commanders attributed the lull to a snowstorm & thaw, not to the new Red truce offers.

The Chinese overran Vegas and nearby Reno Hill Mar. 26 by ignoring heavy casualties as they attacked. Vegas changed hands 2 more times before 2 battalions of Marines took & held it Mar. 29. Both sides employed intense artillery & mortar fire, the Marines outshooting the Reds in quantity and finally blasting the Chinese off the hill. The Marines estimated Mar. 30 that a Chinese regiment (3,000-3,500 men) was knocked out of action at Vegas.

Lt. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, commander of Colombian armed forces, announced in Bogotá Mar. 30 he would send a commission to Korea to investigate the Old Baldy battle. Colombians were driven off the peak Mar. 23 with casualties of 18 killed & 159 wounded and the Chinese held it against American counter-attacks. Col. Albert Ruiz-Nova, commander of Colombians in the battle, was quoted by war correspondents Mar. 28 as saying his unit could have held the hill had not an American regimental commander committed one company of Colombians to another sector without Ruiz-Nova's knowledge, depriving him of reserves.[2]

The US 5th AF reported 10 Red MIG-15s shot down by Sabrejets Mar. 21-27 with no UN planes downed in dogfights but 2 lost to other causes.[3]

U.S. Asks 'Germ War' Probe. American demands for an impartial investigation of Communist charges that the U.S. had used germ warfare in Korea were renewed Mar. 27 before the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York. U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross offered a resolution calling for a UN-appointed commission to investigate. In denying the charges he challenged the Reds to let the commission interview American prisoners whose purported "confessions" of germ warfare had been quoted by Communist propagandists. A Russian demand that Chinese & Korean Reds be admitted to the UN debate was rejected 40-15 (Soviet bloc, Asians, Arabs in favor).[4]

UNITED NATIONS

New Secretary Nominated. Swedish Dep. Forgn. Min. Dag Hammarskjöld, 47, was recommended Mar. 31 by the UN Security Council in New York to succeed Trygve Lie of Norway as UN Secretary General. A surprise compromise choice, Hammarskjöld was approved by a vote of 10-0. (Nationalist China was said to have abstained because Sweden recognized the Chinese Communist Govt.) Hammarskjöld, a financial & economic expert and former Swedish UN delegate, was nominated by French delegate Henri Hoppenot. Valerian A. Zorin of Russia had indicated he would not accept Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico or Nasrollah Entezam of Iran, both of whom had been mentioned as possible candidates, and that Hammarskjöld was the only compromise choice Russia would not veto. Hammarskjöld said in Stockholm Mar. 31 he had no advance notice that he was to be nominated but he agreed Apr. 1 to take the post. He was expected to be confirmed within a few days by the Gen. Assembly. Lie, who had been Secy. Gen. since 1946, planned to return to Norway May 6.[5]

Dag Hjalmar Agne Hammarskjold was born July 29, 1905, in Jonkoping, Sweden. Son of Knute Hjalmar Hammarskjold, Swedish Premier during World War I; brother of Bo Gustav Hammarskjold, Governor of Sodermanland, a Swedish province; 5th member of family to hold high Cabinet post. Received law & doctor of political science degrees from Upsala U., Sweden. Asst. political science prof. at Stockholm U. School of Business Admin. 1933; Secy. Gen. of Swedish Finance Dept. 1936-45; board chrmn. of Bank of Sweden 1941-48. Named Swedish Forgn. Office finance specialist 1946. Attended 1947 organization meeting for Marshall Plan, led in establishment of Org. for European Economic Cooperation; OEEC vice chrmn. 1948-49. Headed Swedish UN delegation as recently as February. Considered one of Sweden's top administrators, foremost monetary expert.

Medium height, blond hair, fair complexion. Unmarried. Hobby: mountain climbing (heads Swedish Alpinists Assn.). Known among European diplomats for wit & personal charm. Name pronounced Dahg HAHM-mahr-shueld.

Burmese Complaint Admitted. The Gen. Assembly's Steering Com. agreed without a vote Mar. 31 to recommend that the Assembly take up Burma's complaint against "aggression" by Chinese Nationalists inside its borders. Nationalist delegate T. F. Tsiang protested that his Govt. lacked "the physical means to control" Gen. Li Mi's Nationalist force in Burma but he said he would not vote against a debate on the issue. Burma demonstrated its displeasure with the U.S. over alleged American aid to the Nationalist force by (1) approving a private shipment of rubber from Burma to Red China Mar. 27 and (2) announcing Mar. 28 it wanted no more U.S. economic aid beyond June. Burmese Premier U Nu, visiting Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru in Imphal, India Mar. 29, said he hoped the UN would instruct Nationalist China to order its troops in Burma to surrender and be interned. Nehru commented Mar. 31 that he would "take the U.S.' word" that it had no connection with Li Mi's troops. He said he could not imagine the U.S. supporting their attacks.[6]

Personnel Policy. Secy. Gen. Lie was charged during a Gen. Assembly debate Mar. 30 & 31 with having precipitated an "internal crisis" in the UN staff through his method of cooperating with U.S. loyalty inquiries. France, Canada, Australia & the Netherlands criticized "automatic" dismissal of American members of the UN staff because they refused to answer questions of inquiry committees. Byelorussia, Poland, Indonesia, Mexico & Uruguay also criticized staff policies. Western nations, generally, endorsed Lie's personnel report (subject of the debate) and backed a U.S.-British-French proposal expressing confidence that Lie would conduct staff policy in accordance with the provisions of the UN charter.[7]

Women's Rights. 18 nations signed the UN convention on political rights of women when it was opened for signature & ratification Mar. 31. It was to come into force 90 days after ratification by 6 nations. The convention gave women the right to vote in all elections, run for office in all publicly elected bodies, hold public office and exercise public functions "on equal terms with men without any discrimination." Signers Mar. 31: Argentina, Byelorussia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel (Apr. 1), Mexico, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Yugo.

The UN Comm. on the Status of Women approved Mar. 31, by a 15 to 0 vote (Britain & New Zealand abstaining), a resolution urging greater opportunities for women in senior & policymaking posts of the UN & its agencies. Other actions of the commission which met in New York Mar. 15-31: Passed by a vote of 12 to 0 (Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Britain, U.S. abstaining) a resolution for equal rights for men & women "during marriage & at its dissolution" (Mar. 19); urged all Govts. to insure to wives the right to work outside their homes and to acquire and dispose of property (Mar. 20).[8]

EUROPE

Chuikov Favors Talks on Germany. A Big 4 conference to negotiate "a peace treaty with Germany & the reunification of the country" would be "wholly & fully" in line with Soviet wishes, Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov, Soviet Control Comm. chairman, said Mar. 31. He made the suggestion in a letter to Dr. Joseph Wirth, once German Chancellor in the pre-Hitlerian era and a West German colleague of the Communists in their campaigning for German "unity." Allied officials in Bonn said Chuikov's letter was no basis for reviving German peace negotiations with Russia. They pointed out that Moscow had yet to answer U.S.-British-French notes of Sept. 23 stating Western terms for 4-pofer talks on Germany.[9]

1—see pp. 85H, 66N, 57K 2—see p. 89A 3—see p. 89B-C 4—see p. 57K; Vol. XII, 334L 5—see p. 82M-N 6—see p. 90E-F 7—see p. 76G-H 8—see Vol. XII, pp. 410M, 111C 9—see pp. 82A-B, 42A

British & Soviet representatives meanwhile began a conference in Berlin Mar. 31 on measures to prevent clashes between Russian & British planes over Germany.[1]

Moscow Admits U.S. Press-Radio Group. 7 executives of newspapers & radio stations in smaller U.S. cities were admitted to the USSR Mar. 31 to visit Moscow following their tour of other points in Europe & the Middle East. It was the first such group admitted since 4 members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors visited the Soviet Union in 1946. The group which, along with tour mgr. Marcel Dureaux, was given visas by the Soviet Embassy in London Mar. 28 and arrived in Moscow by special plane from Helsinki Mar. 31: James Wick of the *Niles* (O.) *Daily Times* & Mrs. Wick, E. A. Simon of the *Tarentum* (Pa.) *Daily News*, John Biddle of the *Huntington* (Pa.) *Daily News* & Mrs. Biddle, radioman Bennett Knudson of Albert Lea, Minn., Jane S. McElvaine (Pa. Women's Press Assn. pres.), Rebecca Gross of Lock Haven, Pa. and Mrs. Dorothy Hoiles of Alliance, O.[2]

Czechs Flee in Plane. 6 Czechs escaped to the U.S. zone of Germany Mar. 24 by seizing a Czechoslovak Air Lines DC-3 plane with 23 other persons aboard and flying it to an American airfield near Frankfort-on-the-Main. The pilot & 5 passengers remained behind when 23 others returned to Czechoslovakia Mar. 31. Helmut Cermak, a mechanic at the Skoda arms plant in Pilsen, said he had worked for 2 years to plan the escape and was aided by pilot Miroslav Slovak. Dr. Jan Papanek, American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees president, said in New York Mar. 26 the 6 had been granted aid from MSA funds for Iron Curtain exiles.[3]

Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito said on his return to Belgrade Mar. 31 from his trip to Britain that he had been given Prime Min. Winston's Churchill promise: "If our ally, Yugoslavia, is attacked, we will defend her too." Tito said his trip showed that Yugoslavia "has won respect in the world." He said he believed the new Malenkov regime in Russia was more "moderate" than Stalin's, would not risk a shooting war but would rely instead on "cheaper" cold-war strategy.[4]

Yugoslavia ratified its Greek-Turk treaty Mar. 23.[5]

Austria was accused Mar. 27 by Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Soviet High Commissioner, of training an illegal army in the American, British & French zones. U.S. High Comm. Llewellyn Thompson dismissed the charge as absurd.[6]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges State Aid Study. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Mar. 30 for a commission to study "grants-in-aid activities & the problem of finance & federal-state relations" involved. He said that 20% of state revenues came from more than 30 grants-in-aid programs which cost the Fed. Govt. more than $2 billion a year. The Fed. Govt., especially under the New & Fair Deals had entered fields for which states should be responsible, he said. He urged study of whether aid in these fields was justified and "whether there is need for such aid in other fields." He suggested that re-allocating activities between federal & state governments might eliminate duplication & waste and payment of "taxes on taxes."[7]

Vs. Accumulating Leave Pay. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Mar. 26 that he did not see how high-ranking Govt. officials could accumulate claims for unused vacations as had been done by outgoing Truman Admin. officials who drew more than $700,000 in lump-sum leave payments. As Gen. Eisenhower saw it, top officials could not leave their responsibilities and therefore could not go on leave nor accumulate leave. But he backed accumulated leave payments for lower-ranking civil servants who might be discharged before they used up their vacations.[8]

Personnel. Philip Young, 42, dean of Columbia U.'s Graduate School of Business, was sworn in as a Civil Service Comm. member Mar. 23 and immediately designated by Pres. Eisenhower as commission chairman. Gen. Eisenhower pledged to maintain "a strong merit system" in career civil service and to oust "the few who are incompetent, dishonest or disloyal." Young had been nominated Mar. 13 and confirmed by the Senate Mar. 18.

The President Mar. 30 nominated Lt. Gov. Anchor Nelson, 50, of Minnesota as $15,000-a-yr. chief of the Agriculture Dept.'s Rural Electrification Admin. He was to succeed ex-Agriculture Secy. Claude R. Wickard, who was forced to resign by the Republican Admin. Mar. 18 although his 10-yr. statutory term was not to end until 1955.[9]

Other Presidential appointments & nominations: **Mar. 12.** Mrs. Katherine G. Howard of Boston, ex-secy. of Republican Natl. Com., as Asst. Civil Defense Admin.[10] . . . **Mar. 13.** Washington State Atty. Gen. Donald W. Eastvold, 33, who backed Gen. Eisenhower vs. Sen. Robert A. Taft in delegate dispute during 1952 GOP Natl. Convention, as alternate U.S. delegate to UN Comm. on Human Rights (announcement made by Eastvold). . . . **Mar. 16.** Ford G. Elvidge, 61, of Washington as Gov. of Guam (confirmed by Senate Mar. 27). . . . **Mar. 18.** Walter S. Robertson, 59, Richmond, Va. investment banker who was a "Democrat for Eisenhower" during 1952 campaign, as Asst. State Secy. for Far Eastern Affairs (confirmed Mar. 27). William Howard Taft 3d, 38, Sen. Taft's oldest son, as Amb. to Ireland. (Sen. Taft had announced, on learning that his son was seeking the job, that he would not use influence to help him get it.) . . . **Mar. 20.** John C. Doerfer, 49, of West Allis, Wis. as FCC member. . . . **Mar. 25.** Samuel Spencer of Washington as member of 3-man Board of Commissioners which governs Dist. of Columbia. (He succeeded Board Pres. F. Joseph Donohue, who resigned.) . . . **Mar. 27.** John Roger Lewis, 44, of New York, a Curtiss-Wright Corp. vice pres., as Asst. AF Secy. Ray Gidney, 66, of Cleveland, ex-vice pres. of Fed. Reserve Bank of N.Y., as Comptroller of the Currency. Raymond F. Blattenberger of Philadelphia as Public Printer. Retired Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton as member of Export-Import Bank of directors.[11]

Mrs. Perle Mesta revealed in Luxembourg Mar. 27 that, despite her desire to remain as Min. to Luxembourg and State Secy. Dulles' assurance that she could "stay indefinitely," the State Dept. had informed her that her resignation was being accepted, effective Apr. 13.[12]

Other resignations: **Mar. 17.** David L. Cole as Director of Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Service.[13] . . . **Mar. 20.** Dillon S. Myer as Comm., of Indian Affairs[14] . . . **Mar. 24.** James M. Mead as FTC chairman[15] (Mead was to contine as an FTC member. Pres. Eisenhower designated Edw. F. Howrey as FTC chairman Mar. 24. Mead said Mar. 29 that the Govt. must continue on the alert to "police" the economy against illegal restraints of trade even though he agreed that in some cases there was justification for a growing belief among businessmen that "bigness" & "concentration" in industry were not necessarily bad.) . . . **Mar. 30.** Isador Lubin as U.S. Rep. on UN Economic & Social Council and as member of Advisory Com. to Agent Gen. of UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.[16] Jonathan B. Bingham as Deputy Technical Cooperation (Point 4) Administrator.[17] Ralph Wright as Asst. Labor Secy.[18] . . . **Mar. 31.** Frank Dow, 35, (retirement) as Customs Commissioner. (Asst. Comm. David Strubinger became temporary commissioner pending selection of a permanent one.)

Arthur S. Flemming was reported Mar. 31 to have consented reluctantly to continue as head of the Office of Defense Mobilization.[19]

ACTION vs. RED TRADE

McCarthy Pact on Greek Ships. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) became involved in another dispute with the Eisenhower Admin. when he announced Mar. 27 that representatives of his Sen. Investigations Subcom. had negotiated an agreement with Greek shipowners to halt trade with Red China, North Korea & Soviet Far Eastern ports.

Admin. officials assailed his move as "phony" in view of the fact that, as a result of 18 months of talks between the U.S. & Greek Govts., the latter had issued an order Mar. 23 prohibiting Greek ships from calling at Red Chinese or North Korean ports. The U.S. had won similar agreements from Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras & Liberia. Britain, France & many other countries had also agreed to bar their ships from carrying strategic goods to the Reds.[20]

Admin. officials charged McCarthy with encroaching on the President's responsibility for conducting foreign relations and with meddling that threatened to harm long-sought objectives still under negotiation. Most outspoken Admin. critic of the senator: MSA director Harold E. Stassen, whose agency was responsible for efforts to reduce East-West trade in strategic goods. McCarthy, however, defended his action as a private deal with shipowners that worked to the disadvantage of the Communists. He said he would seek more such arrangements

1—see p. 89J 2—see Vol. XII, 318N-P 3—see p. 89K 4—see p. 90B-C 5—see p. 67E 6—see pp. 58K, 42B 7—see p. 85G; Vol. XII, 351K 8—see p. 77J-L 9—see Vol. V, 269A-B 10—see Vol. XII, 263K 11—see Vol. VI, 236L 12—see Vol. VII, 220C 13—see Vol. XII, 295J 14—see Vol. X, 182J 15—see p. 21J-K 16—see Vol. XII, 360B 17—see Vol. XII, p. 200L 18—see p. 21J 19—see p. 43P; Vol. XII, 388K-L 20—see p. 76D

with shipping men in other countries. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was reported to be acting as an intermediary in an effort to clear away growing antagonism between McCarthy & the Administration. McCarthy met Apr. 1 with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, promised to keep Administration officials informed of his future negotiations with shipowners.[1]

McCarthy's Agreement. McCarthy said Mar. 27 that his understanding with the Greek shipowners would take 2,750,000 deadweight tons of shipping out of Red trade and cut supplies to Red ports by 10-45%. Although all 242 ships covered by the agreement were Greek-owned, only 51 flew the Greek flag, he said. 17 had British registry, 34 Canadian, 52 Liberian & 88 Panamanian. 206 were covered in an agreement between the McCarthy subcommittee & M. E. Kulukundis, Greek Ship Owners N.Y. Com. pres.

McCarthy said the Greeks "have gotten nothing whatever in return" for their agreement, but he conceded that he no longer intended to call them as witnesses for his subcommittee's hearings on trade with Red countries. He said the agreement showed up the State Dept.'s "dismal" failure in curbing shipping to Red China. He indicated that it had been negotiated in secret because he wanted no "interference" from the State or Defense Depts.

Kulukundis said in New York Mar. 30 that the pact saved "considerable time in inter-government negotiations," but he denied that Greek ships took any "strategic material" to Red China. He said that the few that went there (he estimated that no more than 40 such voyages were made in 1952) usually arrived in China empty to pick up cargoes for Japan, India, Ceylon & Europe. He & 4 other Greek ship-owners said in Baltimore Mar. 31 that none of their ships had carried cargoes to the Reds for 2 years but that they had made the agreement because they had been "falsely accused."

McCarthy Hearings. Mutual Security Dir. Stassen told McCarthy's subcommittee in televised hearings Mar. 30 that its negotiations "harmed" & "undermined" broader Defense & State Dept. efforts to curb Red trade. He said such trade could be stopped only by official agreements with the governments of all non-Communist countries whereas private & unenforceable agreements such as McCarthy's would merely get in the way of effective understandings. McCarthy heatedly defended his action, accusing Stassen of inferring "that because we've accomplished something the State Dept. hasn't, it is bad." Stassen called the Greek owners "past violators" who "profited from dealing with the Soviet zone." He charged that McCarthy, by commending them for merely promising to stop, was undermining enforcement of rules against trading with the Communists.[2]

Asst. Defense Secy. Frank C. Nash told the subcommittee Mar. 31 that the armed forces would "welcome" & applaud any "net" reduction in the number of ships trading at Red ports. But he added that if any act removing a few such ships hampered other actions which might remove more ships, there would be no net reduction and the effect might be harmful. He said that informal, unenforceable agreements such as McCarthy's might create "moral" pressure favorable to negotiation of formal, enforceable pacts.[3]

McCarthy, in announcing his investigation Mar. 9, had said he wanted to find out why 96 surplus war-built merchant ships on which the U.S. still held $25 million in mortgages were allowed, under Greek, Italian & French flags, to trade with Iron Curtain countries. (The U.S. Maritime Admin. declared the mortgages on 14 Greek ships in default Mar. 20 and the mortgages on 7 sold to Italians in default Mar. 25. The default claims were based on failure of the operators to file required annual seaworthiness reports.)

Dulles-McCarthy Meeting. The State Dept. said McCarthy assured Dulles at their meeting Apr. 1 that "neither he nor his committee had made or contemplated making any agreement with any foreign governments or foreign shipping groups, but that . . . certain foreign shipping groups had voluntarily agreed" to abstain from Red trade. Dulles considered this result "in the national interest" but pointed out to McCarthy "the dangers that would result if Congressional committees entered into the field of foreign relations which is in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chief Executive." McCarthy, who had asked for the luncheon conference with Dulles, replied that he had no desire or intention of interfering in this field. He promised to notify "proper authorities" promptly of any "future similiar information" developed by his committee.[4]

Action on Red Trade. The U.S. seized the 10,195-ton tanker *Seven Seas* in San Francisco Mar. 20 for allegedly "running oil behind the Iron Curtain." The vessel flew the U.S. flag and had Navy protection although the Govt. charged that the North American Shipping & Trading Co. of New York, its owner, was itself owned by Greek & Panamanian interests. 2 U.S. druggists—Tully Joseph Pomerance & John Respondek—were indicted in Detroit Mar. 25 on charges of illegally shipping penicillin & rimofon (a tuberculosis remedy) to Rumania & Poland.

Ceylon Mar. 24 banned private businessmen from importing strategic goods for transshipment to Red China.[5] Singapore Mar. 24 ordered British ships not to sail from Singapore for Red China or North Korea after Mar. 31 without license from Singapore or London. Hong Kong issued a similar order Mar. 26.[6] Red China signed a trade agreement in Karachi Mar. 14 under which Pakistan would exchange its cotton for Chinese coal.[7]

The U.S. Treasury Dept., through arrangements with South Korea, announced Mar. 11 that it was authorizing U.S. importation of South Korean hog bristles and would also permit entry of other ROK Chinese-type goods.[8]

CONGRESS

Bohlen Confirmed. Charles E. Bohlen's nomination as Ambassador to the USSR was confirmed Mar. 27 by a 74-13 Senate vote (39 D., 34 R. & ind. Wayne Morse vs. 11 R. & 2 D.). Republicans opposing confirmation: John W. Bricker (O.), Styles Bridges (N.H.), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Henry C. Dworshak (Ida.), Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.), Geo. W. Malone (Nev.), Jos. R. McCarthy (Wis.), Karl Mundt (S.D.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.) & Herman Welker (Ida.). The only Democrats in opposition: Pat McCarran (Nev.) & Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.).

Bohlen was sworn in as Ambassador Mar. 30. He succeeded George F. Kennan who, according to reports, was in line for no future diplomatic assignments and faced the prospect of retirement by State Secy. John Foster Dulles.[9]

To clear up a dispute over who recommended Bohlen, Sen. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) read to the Senate Mar. 27 a letter in which Hugh Gibson said he had neither supported nor opposed Bohlen since he barely knew him.[10]

Other Confirmations. The Senate Mar. 20 confirmed Robert D. Murphy's nomination as Asst. State Secy. for UN Affairs. B. Frank Heintzleman's nomination as Governor of Alaska was confirmed Mar. 16 after he had assured the Sen. Interior Com. Mar. 13 that he opposed immediate statehood for Alaska. Albert J. Robertson was confirmed as Asst. Postmaster General Mar. 12. Maj. Gen. Samuel Davis Sturgis Jr. was confirmed as Chief of Army Engineers Mar. 16. Arthur F. Burns was confirmed Mar. 18 as sole member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.[11]

GENERAL

Roberts Accused, Quits GOP Post. C. Wesley Roberts, 49, resigned as Republican Natl. Chairman Mar. 27. A few hours earlier a special Kansas legislative committee unanimously had declared itself "firmly convinced" that he "deliberately & intentionally" had violated the "spirit" of the state lobbying law although there was "doubt" that he had violated the "letter of the law." Roberts protested his innocence and said he was the victim of "a carefully contrived & thinly veiled plot" resulting from a political feud in Kansas. He quit the GOP chairmanship, he said, because he was "practical enough to realize" that the scandal had ended his "usefulness" in the job. Pres. Eisenhower said Roberts had decided to quit "on his own initiative" and called the decision "a wise one."

The charges against Roberts arose from his acceptance of $11,000 from the Ancient Order of United Workmen (an

1—see p. 91D-N 2—see pp. 67F, 41M 3—see pp. 59P-60A 4—see p. 91H-M 5—see p. 19G-H 6—see Vol. XII, 70F 7—see p. 94D 8—see p. 19H 9—see p. 60H 10—see p. 91D-N 11—see pp. 76P-77C

insurance organization) for helping it sell the state a hospital for $110,000 in 1951. The hospital was built in 1928 at Norton, Kan. on state ground under an agreement which, according to witnesses, provided that it would become state property without any payment by the state.

The 9-man (7 R. & 2 D.) legislative committee reported that Roberts had "approached" legislators about the bill needed to complete the sale although he had not registered as a lobbyist, as required by Kansas law. Roberts maintained that he had acted only as a "public relations" consultant, not as a lobbyist. He told the committee Mar. 13 that *Kansas City Star* reporter Alvin McCoy, who "broke" the story, was guilty of a "calculated plot" to destroy his usefulness as GOP Natl. Chairman. Kansas Gov. Edward F. Arn also accused McCoy of alleged distortions as he testified Mar. 16 that he had approved the hospital purchase. But McCoy insisted in testimony Mar. 19 that he had reported the facts "honestly & fairly."

Kansas Atty. Gen. Harold R. Fatzer filed a suit Mar. 18 to recover the money the state paid for the hospital. He said he considered the contract invalid. State Rep. Howard Bentley charged Mar. 31 that Fatzer had "bought evidence" with state money, hired one investigator more than the law allowed and used too many stamps before the 1952 election. Fatzer said that Gov. Arn was behind a plot to smear him for his part in the Roberts investigation. Arn called this "cowardly & untrue."

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell & other Democratic leaders said that many newspapers which gave wide publicity to similar cases involving Democrats had ignored or played down the Roberts story.[1]

(Roberts appointed F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis grain operator, as GOP national finance chairman Feb. 18. He succeeded Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks.)[2]

Educators on Probes & Reds. The "duty of universities & their members to cooperate in official inquiries" even "when the powers of legislative inquiry are abused" was emphasized in a report issued by the Assn. of American Universities in New York Mar. 30. It was prepared by committees headed by Yale U. Pres. A. Whitney Griswold & Princeton U. Pres. Harold W. Dodds. The report declared that Communist Party membership was sufficient cause for a faculty member's dismissal because of the Communist code of conduct. It also implied that universities might justly dismiss professors who invoked the 5th Amendment to refuse to answer questions at official investigations. The report urged full academic freedom and protection of a scholar's right to "challenge orthodox points of view." It said civil officials should let universities discipline their faculty members who violated no law.

Resolutions denouncing loyalty oaths, banning & censoring of books and Congressional investigatisno of education were adopted by the Amer. Assn. of University Professors in Chicago Mar. 27. The association opposed dismissal of professors for invoking the 5th Amendment or for unpopular social, economic, religious or political views. It reaffirmed the basic loyalty of American teachers.[3]

Merl Young Guilty. E. Merl Young, 38, was convicted of perjury by a federal jury in Washington Mar. 31 for lying to a Sen. Banking subcommittee & a federal grand jury during investigation of "influence-peddling" in the granting of RFC loans. Young was found guilty of lying when he denied that, while an RFC examiner, he had nothing to do with the granting of $37½ million in loans to the Lustron Corp. He had testified Mar. 30 that there was "no significance whatever" in the fact that he quit his RFC job and went to work for Lustron on the day that Lustron got a $10 million RFC loan. Young was also found guilty of lying about his income & indebtedness.[4]

(Charles E. Shaver, ex-counsel to the Sen. Small Business Com., was fined $1,000 and given a suspended 1½-to-2-yr. jail sentence by Fed. Dist. Judge Charles F. McLaughlin in Washington Feb. 6 after he had pleaded guilty to accepting money to influence RFC loans. Leonard H. Cooper of Miami, Fla. was fined $1,000 and given a suspended 8-mo.-to-2-yr. jail sentence in the same proceedings on his plea of guilty to charges that he induced Shaver to take the money and try to influence the RFC loans.)[5]

Rosenberg Appeal. Attorneys for Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, filed a 3d appeal with the Supreme Court Mar. 30 in an attempt to save their clients from the electric chair. They charged "deliberate use of false testimony" by the prosecution. (Sydney Silverman, British leftwing Labor MP, revealed in London Mar. 10 that the U.S. State Dept. had refused him a visa to attend a Rosenberg clemency dinner in New York because he was ineligible under the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.)[6]

Lattimore Trial Delayed. Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl in Washington Mar. 31 postponed Owen Lattimore's perjury trial until October but refused his request that it be moved to another city. The defense had asked for delay until Jan. 1954. Leo A. Rover, 64, ex-U.S. Atty. for the Dist. of Columbia, was named a Special Asst. to the Atty. General Feb. 5 to prosecute Lattimore.[7]

N.Y. Rent Rise. A bill authorizing N.Y. landlords to raise rents on apartments to 15% above 1943 levels was signed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Mar. 30. The measure, which was to be effective May 1, entitled landlords to earn a minimum of 6% on the assessed value of their property, exempted owners of 4 or fewer housing units from a provision limiting rent raises to 15% in any one year, decontrolled one- & 2-family houses as they became vacant and authorized local rent decontrol by cities & counties.[8]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Kenya Massacre. 150 Kikuyus, including women & children were massacred Mar. 26 in the village of Lari, near Nairobi, because they were loyal to white authorities. 50 Mau Maus disguised as policemen set fire to huts, hacked victims to death with hatchets & swords. 12 native Home Guards were killed by the Mau Mau Mar. 27 near Nyeri. 11 terrorists identified as participants in the Lari massacre were slain Mar. 30 by forest patrols.[9]

Soviet Union. The Govt. issued an amnesty order Mar. 28 releasing all prisoners serving terms of 5 years or less. All pregnant women, children 10 years or under, juvenile delinquents, men over 55, women over 50 & prisoners suffering from incurable diseases were freed regardless of length of sentence. The amnesty also granted a 50% reduction in sentences of persons imprisoned for more than 5 years (except those imprisoned for counter-revolutionary crimes, major thefts against the state & murder). *Ukrainian Pravda* (Kiev) reported Mar. 27 that Alexander I. Selivanov had replaced Vasily E. Garbuzov as Ukrainian State Planning Comm. chairman. Grigori Tretyakov replaced Selivanov as Communal Economy Minister in the Ukrainian Cabinet.[10]

Tass news agency said Mar. 13 that 672,058,000 copies of Joseph Stalin's books had been sold in 101 languages.[11]

Yugoslavia. Vice Pres. Edward Kardelj announced Mar. 29 that peasants would be allowed to choose whether they wanted to remain on collective farms, join Western-type cooperatives or become independent farmers. A decree published Mar. 30 said the plans would take effect after this year's harvest. Parliament approved Mar. 24 an amnesty for persons imprisoned for violation of previous agricultural regulations. The price of bread, subsidized since last year's drought caused a grain shortage, was raised to 12¢ from 9¢ for a 2-lb. loaf Mar. 23. The Govt. reported Mar. 28 that decontrol of many enterprises had caused unemployment totaling a record 92,284 (up 20,000 since January) during "transition to the new economic system."[12]

Yugoslavia reported Mar. 20 it had freed all World War II prisoners with the release of 11 Germans.[13]

A ban on visits to Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac because he had recently given out "unacceptable" interviews was disclosed Mar. 21 when newsmen were barred.[14]

British Dowager Queen Mary was buried Mar. 31 in St. George's Chapel of Windsor Castle, Eng. 120,000 persons

1—see p. 52L-M 2—see p. 21E-F 3—see p. 77N 4—see Vol. XII, p. 422B 5—see Vol. XII, 202F 6—see p. 53K-L 7—see Vol. XII, 421K 8—see p. 36N; Vol. X, 359F 9—see p. 94C 10—see p. 90H-J 11—see p. 74B; Vol. XII, 311K 12—see p. 76J 13—see p. 10A 14—see Vol. XI, 166H

had paid tribute at her bier while her body lay in state in Westminster Hall, London, Mar. 29-31. Foreign monarchs at her funeral: Kings Baudoin (Belgium), Hussein Jordan); Queens Juliana (Neth.), Fredericka (Greece).[1]

India & Pakistan again failed to agree on demilitarization of Kashmir during recent talks in Geneva, Dr. Frank P. Graham reported Mar. 31 to the UN Security Council.[2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

New Einstein Formulas. Dr. Albert Einstein disclosed Mar. 29 a group of formulas he had developed to describe mathematically the laws by which the universe operates. The formulas were published by the Princeton U. Press Mar. 30 in an appendix to the 4th edition of Einstein's *The Meaning of Relativity* (originally published in 1922). Einstein considered these formulas the last step in his long quest for a "unified field theory," a code embodying the fundamental principles governing the cosmos. In the formulas, the symbols "R," "g" & the Greek letter gamma represent relationships between gravitational & electromagnetic forces and time, space & physical forces. The subscripts "i," "k," "l" & "s" represents 1, 2, 3 & 4.[3]

$$g_{ik;s} = 0$$
$$+-$$
$$R_{ik} = 0$$
$$-$$
$$\Gamma_i = 0$$
$$R_{ik,l} + R_{kl,i} + R_{li,k} = 0$$
$$v \quad v \quad v$$

NEW BOOKS

ALL THE YOUNG SUMMER DAYS, by Bernice Kavinoky. First novel about young people who love & hate compulsively. Mar. 30. (Bobbs-Merrill, 288 pp., $3)*

THE COLDITZ STORY, by Patrick R. Reid. British captain tells how Allied war prisoners escaped from escape-proof Nazi prison. Feb. 18. (Lippincott, 288 pp., $3.95)†

EX-PRODIGY, by Norbert Wiener. Autobiog. of child prodigy who became math prof. at MIT, developer of cybernetics. Mar. 26. (Simon & Schuster, 309 pp., $3.95)†

STAY AWAY JOE, by Dan Cushman. Humorous novel about half-breed Indian family. BOMC Apr. choice. Mar. 27. (Viking, 249 pp., $3)*

STEPHANIA, by Ilona Karmel. First novel by Polish refugee about 3 hospitalized girls who learn to know themselves & each other. Literary Guild Apr. choice. Mar. 26. (Houghton Mifflin, 375 pp., $3.75)*

* Fiction †Non-Fiction

OUTSTANDING MARCH FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

N. Y. Releases

CALL ME MADAM. Ethel Merman repeating her Broadway role as party-giving American ambassador to Graustarkian principality.[4] Screenplay by Arthur Sheekman based on musical comedy by Howard Lindsay & Russel Crouse. Music by Irving Berlin. Directed by Walter Lang. Produced by Sol C. Siegel for 20th Century-Fox. In cast: Geo. Sanders, Donald O'Connor, Vera-Ellen, Billy De Wolfe, Helmut Dantine, Walter Slezak. Mar. 25.

FEAR & DESIRE. About reaction of soldiers & girl captive to terrors & hardships of war. Screenplay by Howard O. Sackler. Produced, directed, photographed & edited by Stanley Kubrick, 24. Released by Jos. Burstyn, Inc. Cast: Kenneth Harp, Frank Silvera, Paul Mazursky, Steve Coit, Virginia Leith, David Allen. Mar. 31.

GLORY AT SEA. Semi-documentary about crew of overage British destroyer during World War II. Screenplay by Bill Fairchild, Hugh Hastings & Wm. Rose. From Ivan Goff & Ben Roberts' story. Directed by Compton Bennett. Molton Films Production released by Souvaine Selective Pictures. Cast included Trevor Howard, Richard Attenborough, Sonny Tufts. Mar. 10.

I CONFESS. Melodrama about priest put on trial for murder after real killer admitted his guilt under seal of confessional. Screenplay by Geo. Tabori & Wm. Archibald. Based on Paul Anthelme's play. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Presented by Warner Bros. Cast headed by Montgomery Clift, Anne Baxter, Karl Malden, Brian Aherne, O. E. Hasse. Mar. 22.

JUSTICE IS DONE. French-language film about jurors weighing facts in puzzling murder trial. Winner of Venice grand prize. Screenplay by André Cayatte & Chas. Spaak. Directed by Cayatte. Produced by Robt. Dorfmann. Released by Jos. Burstyn, Inc. Cast headed by Marcel Peres, Jean-Pierre Grenier, Raymond Bussieres, Noel Roquevert. Mar. 2.

LILI. Leslie Caron as orphan who gets job with embittered puppeteer in French carnival. Screenplay by Helen Deutsch. Based on story by Paul Gallico. Directed by Chas. Walters. Produced by Edwin H. Knopf for MGM. In cast: Mel Ferrer, Jean Pierre Aumont, Zsa Zsa Gabor. Mar. 10.

THE NAKED SPUR. About ranchman who hunts down killer for reward. Screenplay by Sam Polfe & Harold Jack Bloom. Directed by Anthony Mann. Produced by Wm. H. Wright for MGM. Cast: Jas. Stewart, Janet Leigh, Ralph Meeker, Millard Mitchell. Mar. 25.

OFF LIMITS. Bob Hope & Mickey Rooney in comedy about fight-manager who winds up in Army where he finds hopeful boxer. Screenplay by Hal Kanter & Jack Sher. Directed by Geo. Marshall. Produced by Harry Tugend for Paramount. With Marilyn Maxwell, Eddie Mayehoff. Mar. 29.

SALOME. Rita Hayworth as Biblical veiled dancer who performs in vain effort to save John the Baptist. Screenplay by Harry Kleiner. Based on Jesse L. Lasky Jr.'s story. Directed by Wm. Dieterle. Produced by Buddy Adler. A Beckworth Corp. presentation released by Columbia. In cast: Chas. Laughton, Judith Anderson, Stewart Granger, Basil Sydney. Mar. 24.

THE STORY OF THREE LOVES. 3 amatory episodes: "The Jealous Lover"; screenplay by John Collier; directed by Gottfried Reinhardt; cast: Jas. Mason, Moira Shearer, Agnes Moorehead. "Mademoiselle"; screenplay by Jan Lustig & Geo. Froeschel; directed by Vincente Minelli; cast: Ethel Barrymore, Leslie Caron, Farley Granger, Ricky Nelson, Zsa Zsa Gabor. "Equilibrium"; screenplay by Collier; directed by Reinhardt; cast: Pier Angeli, Kirk Douglas, Richard Anderson. Mar. 5.

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1952	1951	1952	1951
Admiral Corp.	$8,711,133	$9,586,833	$4.43	$4.88
Aluminum Co. of America	43,527,142	39,301,308	8.38	7.53
Aluminum, Ltd.	22,372,289	28,760,876	2.73	3.51
American Locomotive Co.	6,444,094	7,014,553	2.83	3.16
American Metal Co., Ltd.	9,990,831	10,782,359	3.57	3.86
American Natural Gas Co.	8,649,572	9,566,200	2.34	2.58
American Republics Corp.	5,240,672	4,753,689	3.49	3.17
American Viscose Corp.	21,076,000	23,110,000	4.88	5.37
Anheuser-Busch, Inc.	12,030,063	10,776,927	2.69	2.41
Arkansas Natural Gas Corp.	10,706,996	11,141,122	1.25	1.29
Atlantic Refining Co.	[a]40,476,692	45,067,298	4.37	4.88
Boeing Airplane Co.	14,084,449	7,140,751	8.67	4.40
Borg-Warner Corp.	22,914,657	21,219,389	9.33	8.83
Botany Mills, Inc.	[*]5,509,434	121,885	.....	[p]1.11
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	44,999,175	38,122,534	5.66	4.80
Chi., Milw., St. P. & Pac. R.R.	[b]10,516,268	[b]9,330,497	2.32	1.75
Cities Service Co. (only)	28,422,807	31,095,717	7.31	8.00
Cities Service Co. (& subs.)	49,258,591	57,177,581	12.67	14.71
Corning Glass Works	[c]10,323,156	10,141,164	3.77	3.70
Crane Co.	9,872,823	16,202,529	3.96	6.64
Creole Petroleum Corp.	220,930,984	202,278,299	8.54	7.82
Greyhound Corp.	13,595,651	13,712,658	1.26	1.27
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R.R.	[d]7,785,093	[d]6,638,580	6.94	5.69
Gulf Oil Corp.	141,820,328	140,070,932	6.01	5.94
Honolulu Oil Corp.	7,343,224	7,927,002	3.92	4.23
Houston Oil Co. of Texas	6,344,057	7,053,640	4.81	5.35
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting	14,799,272	17,710,274	5.36	6.42
Hudson Motor Car Co.	8,307,848	[e]1,125,210	4.15	.....
Indianapolis Power & Light Co.	5,343,227	5,160,874	2.97	3.34
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	20,392,563	19,824,477	10.08	9.79
Intl. Cellucotton Products	5,366,958	5,757,960	2.26	2.42
Intl. Packers, Ltd.	[f]5,009,700	2,243,453	2.52	1.13
Glenn L. Martin Co.	5,808,312	[*]22,178,434	3.03	.....
McColl-Frontenac Oil	[g]5,682,795	[g]5,659,682	2.18	2.17
Mead Corp.	5,953,501	6,109,237	4.97	5.16
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.	19,221,592	18,231,751	.....	.....
Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.	5,341,886	7,427,732	1.25	1.74
Midwest Oil Corp.	5,241,557	5,330,201	1.98	2.00
Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.	5,218,263	5,432,438	4.06	4.22
Missouri-Kansas-Texas R.R.	7,548,032	4,173,960	[p]11.32	[p]6.26
Montgomery Ward & Co.	[h]49,593,351	[j]54,342,330	[h]7.41	[j]8.14
Moore-McCormack Lines	9,050,767	10,147,744	4.71	5.30
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd.	6,055,588	8,568,558	2.67	3.82
Remington Arms Co., Inc.	6,011,033	5,449,459	.78	.70
Republic Aviation Corp.	8,096,001	2,934,613	7.32	2.92
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.	6,790,913	6,935,083	5.27	5.38
Richfield Oil Corp.	25,624,998	28,218,281	6.41	7.05
Rockwell Mfg. Co.	5,838,343	6,699,648	3.10	3.56
Seaboard Oil Co. of Del.	6,511,962	6,425,299	5.34	5.26
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	[k]110,236,311	[j]111,894,654	[k]4.56	[j]4.73
Service Pipe Line Co.	11,357,982	10,319,183	.....	.....
Signal Oil & Gas Co.	7,324,497	8,549,329	6.47	7.55
Sinclair Oil Corp.	[l]86,475,303	81,898,490	7.08	6.78
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	[m]171,091,587	161,622,159	5.27	5.08
South Penn Oil Co.	7,206,628	[n]8,734,403	4.21	5.07
Standard Oil Co. (Calif.)	174,030,499	173,341,211	6.07	6.05
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)	17,697,083	23,164,581	4.20	5.56
Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	13,163,458	13,299,242	3.66	3.69
Sterling Drug, Inc.	10,495,968	11,551,461	2.63	2.91
Studebaker Corp.	14,291,789	12,623,130	6.05	5.35
Sun Oil Co.	43,013,063	45,363,643	6.01	6.85
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.	5,834,813	6,187,456	5.71	6.06
Sylvania Electric Products	6,960,625	8,253,973	3.04	4.18
Texas Co.	181,242,172	178,774,677	6.59	6.50
Texas Eastern Transmission (& subs.)	7,868,284	9,467,144	1.11	1.75
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.	25,112,312	25,441,943	7.52	7.62
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.	6,846,335	6,824,124	3.86	3.85
Time, Inc.	7,750,475	7,287,400	3.97	3.73
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	10,596,534	14,068,109	4.38	5.81
Transamerica Corp.	[q]43,950,791	22,692,115	4.46	2.30
Transcont. Gas Pipe Line Corp.	5,767,166	5,878,140	1.24	1.41
Union Bag & Paper Corp.	11,060,486	12,217,685	7.29	8.05
Union Electric Co. of Mo.	14,886,288	13,745,347	1.23	1.01
United Aircraft Corp.	17,809,391	14,266,867	5.18	4.06
United Gas Corp.	18,291,434	18,312,946	1.56	1.56
United Paramount Theatres	[r]6,961,113	[s]10,705,011	2.11	3.24
U.S. Steel Corp.	143,687,746	184,359,787	4.54	6.10
West Penn Electric Co. (& subs.)	12,847,797	10,442,821	3.24	2.96
Zenith Radio Corp.	5,845,933	5,370,740	11.87	10.91

*Loss [a]Incl. $5,711,235 credit from sale of assets of 50% owned company; $5½ million deducted for foreign exchange loss [b]After sinking funds [c]Before $2,009,759 profit on sale of securities [d]Before sinking & other reserve funds [e]Loss after $1,639,682 tax credit [f]Before $1½ million special reserve for currency depreciation [g]Available for common stock after preferred dividend [h]Yr. Jan. 31, 1952; after $4,880,000 tax credit [j]Yr. Jan. 31, 1952 [k]Yr. Jan. 31, 1953 [l]Intl. $9,630,351 from sale of Colorado Interstate Gas Co. stock, $2,800,000 tax carry-back credit [m]Incl. $7,600,000 tax carry-back credit [n]Intl. $1,386,747 from sale of Gulf Oil stock [p]Preferred stock [q]Incl. $20,038,513 from sale of Bank of America stock [r]53 weeks Jan. 3, 1953; incl. $1,347,487 capital gain [s]Incl. $4,002,590 capital gain

1—see p. 92L 2—see p. 61P 3— p. 87A-B 4—see Vol. X, 327A-B

OBITUARIES

Alva Bradley, 69, realtor, owner of Cleveland Indians baseball club 1927-46; Mar. 29 in Delray Beach, Fla.

Howard Hays Brown, 68, ed. of *Marine Engineering & Shipping Review*; Mar. 26 in Orange, N.J.

Edward Grant Buckland, 86, ex-pres. & chrmn. of N.Y., New Haven & Hartford RR.; Mar. 30 in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Pierce Butler, 66, Chicago educator, librarian; Mar. 28 in Chapel Hill, N.C. of auto crash injuries.

John L. Childs, who led movement to form 49th state in northern Calif. to get better roads (he became "governor" Dec. 6, 1941 of "State of Jefferson," abandoned it next day due to Pearl Harbor); Mar. 24, Crescent City, Calif.

Frederic Adrian Delano, 89, retired railroad exec., city planner, Natl. Resources Planning Board chrmn. 1934-43 under nephew FDR; Mar. 28 in Washington.

Capt. Warner R. Edsall, 47, comdr. of battleship *Missouri;* Mar. 26 of heart attack aboard ship in Sasebo, Japan.

Yves Farge, leader of French pro-Red Progressive Party, 1952 Stalin Peace Prize winner, French Food Min. 1946; death from injuries in auto crash near Tbilisi after visit to Stalin's birthplace announced in Moscow Mar. 31.

Narciso J. Garay, 76, Panamanian diplomat, author, ex-Cabt. member; Mar. 27 in Panama City.

Clinton H. Havill, 60, Curtiss-Wright authority on aerodynamics; Mar. 25 in Carlstadt, N.J.

Dr. George Burton Hotchkiss, 69, NYU authority on advertising; Mar. 28 in Flushing, N.Y.

Lester A. Jaffe, 56, Cincinnati Jewish & civic leader; Mar. 28 in Cincinnati.

Joseph M. Kratina, 81, sculptor; Mar. 25 in New York.

Flavius Earl Loudy, 61, pioneer airplane designer; Mar. 20 in Mineola, N.Y.

Dr. Henry A. Mattill, 69, Iowa U. biochemist, pres. Amer. Soc. of Biological Chemists; Mar. 30 in Iowa City.

Abraham Mazer, 77, Hudson Pulp & Paper bd chrmn., philanthropist who aided Israel; Mar. 27 in New York.

James Andrew Moffet, 66, bd. chrmn. Calif.-Tex. Oil 1936-43, Fed. Housing Admin. 1934-35; Mar. 25 in N.Y.[1]

Mrs. Albina R. Patino, 82, widow of Bolivian tin magnate Simon Patino; Mar. 28 in Paris.

Waclaw Radecki, Polish psychologist; Mar. 25 in Montevideo, Uruguay where he had lived for 20 years.

Theodore Rousseau, 72, banker, ex-newspaperman, leader of American colony in Paris; Mar. 30 in Paris.

Baroness Lucienne de St. Mart, 87, French-born landscape & portrait painter; Mar. 28 in Santa Ana, Calif.

Sir Arthur Sutherland, 85, owner of British shipping & coal interests; death announced Mar. 30 in London.

James Francis (Jim) Thorpe, 64, predominately Sac & Fox Indian all-around athlete who won 1912 Olympics for U.S. almost singlehanded but was stripped of medals because he had played pro baseball; Carlisle Inst. football star 1911-12, later a football & baseball professional; Mar. 28 in Los Angeles of heart attack.[2]

Nissan Touroff, 75, Jewish educator in U.S. & Palestine; Mar. 29 in New York.

William C. Twitchell, 36, project engineer in charge of mechanical equipment in Calif. U. radiation laboratory; Mar. 23 in Letterman Army Hosp., San Francisco. The Army & AEC disclosed Mar. 25 that he had been closely guarded during a 5-mo. illness for fear he would reveal secret information by talking in delirium.

Most Rev. Alexandre Vachon, 67, Roman Catholic Archb. of Ottawa; Mar. 30 in Dallas (en route to Australia).

SPORTS

Auto Racing. 100-mi. Amer. Auto. Assn. Natl. stock car championship in Phoenix, Ariz.: won Mar. 29 by Marshall Teague of Daytona Beach, Fla. in one hr. 25 min. 35 sec.

Boxing. Middleweight title elimination match: Paddy Young of New York won a 12-round unanimous decision over Ernie Durando of Bayonne, N.J. Mar. 27 in N.Y.

Golf. $3,500 New Orleans Women's Open: won Mar. 30 by Patty Berg of St. Andrews, Ill. for $875. $10,000 Greensboro (N.C.) Open: won Mar. 30 by Earl Stewart Jr., 31, of Dallas, Tex. in a playoff with Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. Stewart won $2,000.

Horse Racing. 107th Grand Natl. Steeplechase at Aintree, Eng. Mar. 28: won by J. H. Griffin's Early Mist, Bryan Marshall up, for $26,407. Only 5 of 31 starting horses finished the 4-mi. 856-yd race. . . . $30,000 Gran Premio Della Letaria Nazionale (unofficial European trotting championship) in Naples, Italy Mar. 29: won for 2d straight year by Birborne, Italian trotter.

Ice Skating. U.S. amateur figure skating titles in Hershey, Pa. Mar. 25-28: men—Hayes Alan Jenkins; women—Tenley Albright; junior men—David Jenkins, 16, of Cleveland; junior women—Patricia Firth, 17, of Seattle; senior pairs—Carole Ormaca & Robin Greiner, Fresno, Calif.; Gold Dance—Carol Ann Peters & Danny Ryan, Washn.

Rugby. England defeated Scotland, 26-8, Mar. 21 to win the British Rugby Union international championship & Calcutta Cup in Twickenham, Eng.

Skiing. Harriman Cup races at Sun Valley, Ida. Mar. 22-23: Christian Pravda of Austria & Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence of Rutland, Vt. won the combined events.

Yachting. Carleton Mitchell's *Caribbee* won the 284-mi. St. Petersburg-Havana race Mar. 17 in 68 hr. 41 min. 46 sec. (corrected time).

Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. championships won Mar. 28: fencing (in Philadelphia)—Pennsylvania; gymnastics (in Syracuse) & wrestling (in State College, Pa.)—Penn State; swimming (in Columbus, O.)—Yale.

Bradley U. in Peoria, Ill. was put on a year's probation for sports & administrative conditions by the North Central Assn. Mar. 27. The NCA also gave Oklahoma A&M 30 days to comply with its athletic code.

MISCELLANEOUS

Jelke Jailed. Oleo heir Minot Frazier (Mickey) Jelke 3d, 23, was sentenced in New York Mar. 27 to 3 to 6 years in jail following his conviction Feb. 27 on 2 counts of compulsory prostitution. This was in addition to an 8-mo. sentence imposed Mar. 20 after he pleaded guilty to violating the Sullivan Law by owning 2 loaded revolvers. Gen. Sessions Judge Francis L. Valente had excluded the press & public from the trial Feb. 9 on grounds the testimony was obscene and wide press coverage would cater to "vulgar sensationalism" and "might well be a positive disservice to our youth." Valente's ban was appealed by several newspapers & press associations but was upheld by N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber Feb. 17 and by New York's Appellate Div. Mar. 13. Star prosecution witness was call girl Pat Ward (Sandra Wisotsky), 19, who testified that Jelke persuaded her to become a prostitute and took much of her earnings.[3]

(Ray Russell Davioni, 34, a Jelke associate, pleaded guilty in New York Mar. 19 to living off the proceeds of Pat Ward's prostitution. John Robert Howard, 30, pro tennis player & ex-husband of Diana Barrymore, pleaded guilty in New York Mar. 26 to transporting an unnamed movie bit player from Los Angeles to New York in 1948 for prostitution purposes. He got a one-yr.-&-one day jail sentence. 13 women & 4 men were seized by the FBI in Chicago Jan. 26 as members of a group the FBI called the "largest call-girl service in the Midwest.")

Rail Wreck. 21 persons were killed & 62 injured in a 3-train pile-up on the N. Y. Central main line near Conneaut, O. Mar. 27. The wreck was caused by a 35-ft. pipe which fell from a freight train and bent a rail. A Buffalo-to-Chicago passenger express, derailed by the bent rail, smashed into another freight. Then the St. Louis-to-N. Y. *Southwestern Limited* smashed into the pile-up.

Fire. 33 persons, many of them aged, were burned to death when fire destroyed a nursing home in Largo, Fla., Mar. 29. A victim: songwriter Arthur Fields, 65.

1—see Vol. XI, p. 58B 2—see Vol. XI, 288B-C; X, 56C 3—see Vol. XII, 276L-M (See Index Section of FACTS ON FILE in this and previous volumes for references to other persons and subjects mentioned this week.)